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## South Africa – Bastion Against Communism

"THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA is an ally worth having and worth keeping," Mr. Eric H. Louw, Minister of External Affairs, said when he addressed the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., on October 24th.

"Events during the past month, and also during the present session of the United Nations General Assembly have, I think, demonstrated to the Western nations that this is the time to preserve friendships—not to endanger them.

"May I point out that South Africa's strategic position at the southern end of Africa is of the greatest importance to the Western countries as a bastion against Communist penetration.

"The Union Government has shown its willingness to co-operate. We have co-operated with the United States Government with regard to certain projects, and discussions are proceeding with regard to a third one," Mr. Louw said.

"America will have to decide whether it is in its interests to have at the southern end of the African continent a Government which is as democratic as your own; which is not pursuing a policy of neutralism, or what Mr. Nehru prefers to call non-alignment; a Government which in various ways has shown its readiness to take steps against Communist aggression—as we did during the Berlin airlift, and again by sending an air squadron to Korea. South Africa is, moreover, a country that has asked no aid from America, be it Marshall aid or any other kind of aid."

Mr. Louw asked for "a better and a more sympathetic understanding of the difficult problems with which South Africa's three and a quarter million permanent white population is faced, and an appreciation of what we are doing to deal with those problems."

He said the basic reason for South Africa's policy of separate development could be given in four words: "The urge to survive." The aim of this policy is "to accord to the five large Bantu

national groups progressively increasing self-government, which will in time enable them to develop into full self-governing States."



Excerpts from Mr. Louw's speech were published in the November 7th issue of U.S. News & World Report. The full text can be obtained by writing to the Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.



Mr. Louw addresses the National Press Club. Mr. Ed Edstrom, president of the club, and Dr. W. C. Naudé (right), South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, attend.

## Personal

### LEADERS VISIT U.S.

Four prominent South Africans are presently visiting the United States under U.S. State Department leader grants: MR. JAN F. W. HAAK, Member of Parliament for Bellville, DR. H. MULLER, M.P. for Pretoria East, MR. COLIN EGLIN, M.P. for Pinelands, MR. JAN SMITH, who is the columnist "Jan Burger" in The Star and The Cape Argus, and MR. HUGH TRACEY, well-known expert on Bantu music.

### JEWISH EXECUTIVE IN CLEVELAND

The General Secretary of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, MR. GUSTAV SARON, is spending a sabbatical year as a student at the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. He will remain in Cleveland until June, 1961.

### EXPERT INVITED

DR. SIMON BIESHEUVEL, Director of the National Institute for Personnel Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and a world authority on the psychology of indigenous African populations, is visiting the United States under joint sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation and the U.S.-S.A. Leader Exchange Program. During his tour of American universities, research institutes and centers actively engaged in African studies, Dr. Biesheuvel will deliver lectures and attend seminars on the abilities and personality make-up of indigenous African groups, as well as their adjustment to industrialization and their productivity. He will also deal with topics in the broad field of industrial psychology and personnel management as they apply to underdeveloped areas. In Pittsburgh, he will confer with the American Institute for Research, which is planning a program of personnel testing in Nigeria. In addition, Dr. Biesheuvel will make a special study of the American approach to socio-psychological problems in race relations. For this purpose he will visit the southern states. Dr. Biesheuvel's research in the United States will benefit South Africa as well as Africa as a whole. In his capacity as adviser on psychotechnical tests to the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.) and a specialist member of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara (C.S.A.) he will apply his findings to C.C.T.A. projects.

### VISITING PROFESSOR IN SEATTLE

DR. T. H. BOTHWELL, tutorial physician in the medical department of the University of the Witwatersrand, has accepted an invitation to act as visiting professor at the University of Washington Medical School in Seattle. On his way to the United States, Dr. Bothwell will go to Thailand in December to attend a symposium on the use of radio isotopes in tropical countries, sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency.



*Miss Peggy Riggall and Miss Katie Jarratt, staff members of the South African Information Service, glancing through a copy of the new "South African Tradition."*

## NEW BOOKLET CAN BE OBTAINED FREE

A NEW 28-page booklet, a review of art and culture in the Union of South Africa, has recently been issued by the Information Service of South Africa.

Titled "The South African Tradition," it depicts the several national cultures that can be found within the boundaries of the South African Union. It has chapters on painting and sculpture, on theater and ballet, on broadcasting and the movies, on orchestras and architecture. It also reviews the contributions of the various sections of the polyglot South African population, e.g. the language and literature of the Afrikaners, the music and operatic enthusiasm of the Coloureds, the tribal music of the Bantu.

The booklet has a wealth of illustrations.

It can be obtained free by writing to: Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N.Y.

### FARMER VISITS RELATIVES

MR. I. FINE, a farmer from the Cape, is in New York to visit relatives he had never seen. His brother left South Africa before he was born and the two families corresponded but never had the chance to get acquainted.

# Defence Plans Revised

THE STEEL and Engineering Industries of South Africa (SEIFSA) have responded enthusiastically to a call from the Minister of Defence, Mr. J. J. Fouché, for the supply of locally manufactured articles needed for the Union's Defence Force.

Wherever possible, private enterprise will be encouraged to provide the necessary automatic weapons and ammunition for use by the nation's armed forces. The Department of Defence is now investigating both the technical aspects and financial implications of the local manufacture of small arms and artillery pieces used in automatic rifles and in high-explosive war-heads for aircraft rockets (of which motors are already in production).

## STRATEGIC POSITION

Referring to South Africa's strategic position, Mr. Fouché quoted Lord Harding's comment that "if ever, unhappily, it comes to war again, the strategic value in the contest, even more so in a struggle for survival, of a highly developed country like the Union of South Africa, well-placed for distribution yet still comparatively remote from attack, will be hard to over-estimate."

## Social Research Shared

HELP for two African governments is being given by the National Institute of Personnel Research, Johannesburg, in the field of setting up aptitude testing units. Five members of the Kenya Labor Department have recently been given training courses by the Institute to enable them to undertake psychological test administration, and similar training is soon to be provided for six officials of the Northern Rhodesian Government. Also, methods of technical education developed at the Institute are being made available to the assistant director of education in Tanganyika.

## CHASE BANK OPENS NEW QUARTERS

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (South Africa) Ltd. has opened new banking quarters in Cape Town on October 6. Located in the new African Life Building in Thibault Square, the new quarters will replace the bank's temporary offices in Radio City Centre in the Foreshore section of Cape Town.

Mr. Alfred W. Barth, senior vice president in Chase Manhattan's international department, said the shift to the new quarters will provide customers with a location convenient to the city's central shopping area, the expanding Foreshore business district, and the new railroad station.

Mr. Henry J. Galbraith will continue as manager and Mr. Walter J. Niegowski as assistant manager of the Cape Town office, Mr. Barth said.

In order to conform with South African banking regulations, Chase Manhattan established The Chase Manhattan Bank (South Africa) Ltd. as a domestic corporation in that country. The corporation also operates a bank in Johannesburg.



*The beautiful Cape Province town of Grahamstown, not far from Algoa Bay where the British Settlers landed in 1820, will be the site of a monument commemorating the event.*

## Monument to Honor 1820 Settlers

GRAHAMSTOWN municipal authorities have approved the preliminary plans for the national monument to the 1820 British Settlers which will be erected in their city. The architect for the project, Prof. Thornton White of the University of Cape Town, says that building operations could begin next year.

The 1820 Settlers Commemoration Committee, which has set the figure of £500,000 as a preliminary estimate for the completion of the monument, has had discussions with the Government about the project and has been assured of full support.

At the 140th anniversary celebration of the landing of the British Settlers at Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, said: "On Settlers' Day, we think especially of the contribution of men and women of British stock and their traditions to the life of South Africa."

These English-speaking people were a minority, he said, but they had played an invaluable part in the Union's development and were the principal creators of modern industrial South Africa.

## Food Conference Held

THREE South African delegates are representing the Union Government at the first regional conference of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization in Lagos, Nigeria, this month.

The conference, preceded by a meeting of F.A.O.'s African Forestry Commission, will discuss an agenda including the world seed campaign, locust control and agricultural information services.

# Water: Big Problem of S.W.A. Bantu

WATER conservation will receive top priority in the development of the Bantu areas of South West Africa. The decision to channel all available resources into the solving of the water shortage is the result of an extensive and arduous tour of the vast Bantu homelands in the northern part of South West Africa by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M.D.C. de Wet Nel.

A three-year plan for water conservation will be introduced at an annual cost of £60,000. More money will be appropriated when required.

In discussing the development of the area, Mr. Nel stressed his belief in the land and its people. "The human element, which is paramount, should be developed. But at the same time the whole economy of the people should be developed, also their political life."

"For success two things are necessary," Mr. Nel said, "the Bantu himself must be drawn into the development process, he must participate in it, and secondly, he must be able to absorb the aid offered to him."

The Bantu community in the Oshikango area have allocated a sum of up to £10,000 towards water development under their own government system. To this amount, the Department has added another £7,500 for dams, plus £12,500 for a dam construction unit which has already been purchased.

Another water project is the canal scheme in Ovamboland for conserving the rain that flows down in the broad shallow water courses. In 1959, some £30,000 were spent on this project, and a further £80,000 has been provided. Twenty miles of the canal system have already been completed, leaving 60 miles yet to be built. A £9,000 storage dam will increase the efficiency of the system. Thousands of animals have been saved through this project.

Everywhere he went, the Minister talked with the people and his announcements of various development projects met with spontaneous applause. Chiefs and headmen were given ample opportunity to air any grievances they might have.

The Okavango people complained about the way some of the young men who went away from home to work neglected their families. They also requested more protection against marauding lions, and against elephants and hippos which destroy their crops. Mr. Nel assured them that he would take steps to remedy these matters.

At Ongandjera, 10,000 members of the seven tribes in Ovamboland were told by the Minister: "This is your country, for that I shall keep a vigil as long as I live. I came here to see that the development works are being tackled. This will be done in close cooperation with your leaders. They have set a fine example and I wish to congratulate them for raising £11,000 towards water conservation. Here are people who have shown that they want to go forward. I have therefore decided to assist them further by adding £15,000 to this amount, plus a further £58,000 for building larger dams."

## BANTU RECEIVE HIGHER WAGES

SUBSTANTIAL wage rises for Bantu all over the Union, representing many thousands of pounds, were reported at the annual meeting of the Bantu Wage and Productivity Association in Johannesburg during October. Examples include a Durban company which has increased wages by an average of 13.5 per cent per month. The motor transport industry has stepped up wages for its 3,100 Bantu employees by 15/- per week. The total extra cost is about £125,000 a year.

Research in two Johannesburg townships revealed that out of a sample of male Bantu workers, more than 27 per cent have recently been given raises averaging 15/- (about \$2.10) a week.

## LAWS TO REDUCE FRICTION

IMPORTANT new legislation on the position of urban Bantu will be introduced by the Government at the next session of Parliament, according to the Minister of Finance, Dr. T. E. Dönges. The core of the problem, he said, was to remove bottlenecks and points of friction which had been created in the application of the policy of parallel development in urban areas.

The main changes envisioned were these: 1) the replacement of Bantu Advisory Boards with urban Bantu Authorities which would exercise actual authority in residential areas, 2) the establishment of a Bantu Home Guard to assist in the maintenance of order, 3) the relaxation of the liquor laws, 4) sympathetic consideration of recommendations by commerce and industry for an improvement in Bantu wages, and 5) stimulation of the provision of employment for Bantu outside white urban areas.

## Transkei Developed

A SISAL FIBER INDUSTRY, which may ultimately mean a £20,000,000 annual boost for the Bantu homelands in the Transkei, will be part of the development program for the area if present experiments are satisfactory. Also, full-scale research into the mineral deposits and the agricultural development in the Transkei area is being planned by the Government.

This was announced by Mr. J. H. Abraham, Commissioner-General for the Xhosa group, when he outlined briefly in Umtata the steps that are being taken by the Government to promote the development of the area and its borders.

Projects are also being undertaken to promote further research into mineral deposits in the Transkei. Low-grade surface coal has already been found. A survey into nickel and copper deposits is taking place. If it reveals workable quantities, the Government will call for tenders to work the new mines. The royalties will go to the Bantu Authorities for the further development of the Bantu territories. Geologists under contract to the Government are also investigating coal deposits in the Molteno and Indwe areas.



# Wide Interest in "Declaration of Beliefs"

A "DECLARATION OF BELIEFS" has been issued by 69 prominent South Africans representing all walks of life and the three main political parties, stating that "every South African regardless of race, color or religion, has an inalienable right to respect of his personal dignity as a human being."

Among the men who have subscribed to the "Declaration" are Dr. J. E. Holloway, a former South African Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Albertus L. Geyer, former editor of "Die Burger" and former High Commissioner in London; the Rev. C. B. Brink, a prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed Church; two former Administrators, Dr. William Nicol (Transvaal) and Mr. D. G. Shepstone (Natal); two university principals, Prof. C. H. Rautenbach (Pretoria) and Prof. J. P. Duminy (Cape Town); and such prominent industrial figures as Dr. M. S. Louw, Mr. Cecil Dace, Mr. Eric Gallo, Dr. F. Meyer, Dr. H. J. van Eck and Mr. P. Etienne Rousseau.

The text of the "Declaration of Beliefs" said in part:

"We, South Africans of both language groups, declare our belief that the great opportunities which await our country can only be successfully realized on the basis of what is right and just for all sections of the population; that no group is superior or inferior to another merely on the grounds of race or color; that every South African regardless of race, color or religion has an inalienable right to the respect of his personal dignity as a human being; and that everything possible should be done to improve relationships between different sections of our population within the framework of a civilized, stable, well-run and prosperous society."

The Declaration said that its supporters are conscious of the need to examine many aspects of present racial relationships in the light of important changes which have taken place in the last two decades within South Africa and throughout the world. Thinking South Africans in general earnestly desire to do what is best in the interests of the people but divisions between English and Afrikaans speaking White South Africans make it difficult, or even impossible at present, to give effective attention to the country's many problems.

## UNITY URGED

A greater degree of unity, understanding and co-operation between the two White language groups is urged so that the welfare of the whole nation may receive undivided thought and attention. After the referendum, the people of South Africa should willingly accept the decision of the majority of voters and proceed to establish a republic having the existing form of democratic constitution and desiring to maintain the present Commonwealth relationship.

The constitutional issue should be settled as quickly as possible so that there would be no loss of time in giving effective and undivided attention to color and racial issues and to other matters of fundamental importance to the country.

## THE CHALLENGE

White South Africans are at present, more than ever before, being challenged to meet the spiritual, material and political needs of all racial groups. This challenge should be accepted in a spirit of humility and understanding, and responsibilities

should be carried out in such a way as to maintain the basic Western character of South Africa's society, the stability of the civilized state and the orderly and peaceful social, constitutional and economic progress of the country.

Effective action should be taken within the framework of all these principles to improve continually the position of all South Africans of all races.

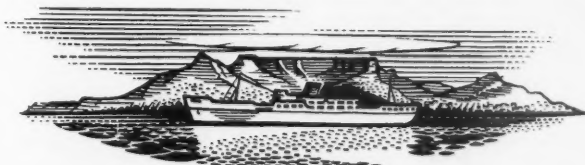
## MAJOR CONTRIBUTION

All attempts should be made to establish a friendly and constructive relationship with other countries on the African Continent. South Africa has a major contribution to make in the orderly and progressive social, economic and political development of those countries and the Union's human and material resources should be harnessed to the task together with other African countries to serve the best interests of the Continent.

South Africa's firm alignment with the Western world and with the principle of Western democracy as opposed to Communism, is supported, as well as the maintenance of good relations with all friendly countries.

The Declaration concludes by saying that "support of this declaration is in no way intended to affect or be in conflict with membership of or loyalty to any political party."

There has been widespread support for the "Declaration of Beliefs."



## UNION WELCOMES NIGERIA

IN ADMITTING Nigeria as its 99th member, the United Nations Assembly was not only admitting another Commonwealth country but also "a leader among African States," said Mr. Eric H. Louw, South Africa's Minister for External Affairs, when he addressed the Assembly. He had been "glad" to co-sponsor Nigeria's admission, he added.

"We in South Africa have followed with great interest Nigeria's growth to nationhood and independence," he said. "It has been a sure and steady growth during which the people of Nigeria have been acquiring the political experience, the skills and the techniques and also the economic viability which are so necessary for the exercise and enjoyment of true freedom."

# Measures to Speed Economic Expansion

THE PRIME MINISTER, DR. VERWOERD, announced measures last month to stimulate economic expansion in the Union. This followed suggestions made to the Government by the Economic Advisory Council after a meeting which it held in July. Important among the proposals to be implemented is an inquiry into private and public investment plans for the next four years.

The advantages of such an inquiry would be twofold, the Prime Minister said. On the one hand it would allow better co-ordination between Government and private spending, and on the other it would indicate the over-all volume of investment contemplated. This was essential if the Government was to ensure a rate of expansion sufficient to sustain a high level of employment for the country's growing population.

Other measures announced by Dr. Verwoerd were these: increased standardization as a means of promoting the Union's external and internal markets; encouragement to overseas industrialists to establish factories in the Union and to Union industrialists to expand their own activities; and advance assurances to prospective industrialists on levels of tariff protection. Also, the Government investigation into 'gaps' in the Union's industrial structure is to be speeded up. The objective here is to encourage 'missing' industries to be established without delay.

## BACKGROUND TO MEASURES

The Prime Minister outlined the background to these measures. He pointed out that economic conditions had continued to improve in 1960, and that for the year ended June 30, 1960, the total output of goods and services was 5.9 per cent above the level of the previous year. Nevertheless full expansion had been hampered by the public disturbances earlier in the year; and it was this that had made it so necessary for both the Government and private enterprise to do their utmost to create a favourable climate for economic expansion.

He fully realized, said Dr. Verwoerd, the key role which private industry and the profit motive played in the development of the country. For its part, the Government was concerned mainly with reconciling what was socially and politically desirable with what was economically feasible. There were thus certain differences of opinion, but the meetings of the Economic Advisory Council had demonstrated that there was also ample scope for useful co-operation between the Government and private industry.

## COST OF DECENTRALIZATION

The Prime Minister also announced that the Government had now decided to go ahead with its plans to encourage industrial development in areas bordering the Bantu homelands. He said concern had been expressed in certain quarters at the possible cost of this decentralization. It was obvious that funds would have to be made available for the program; on the other hand it was incorrect to assume that the alternative, *laissez-faire* policy would involve no costs to either the Government or the public.

What was necessary was that decentralization should pro-

ceed on a sound socio-economic basis. "If that happens, the long-term costs need not necessarily exceed those that would be involved if the large-scale economic development now awaiting the Union were to take place mainly or exclusively in the existing urban concentrations."

The Government, Dr. Verwoerd continued, would have to determine the volume of funds required from year to year in keeping with demands of decentralization. A permanent committee to advise on such matters had been constituted. Its chairman was Dr. S. P. du T. Viljoen and it included representatives from the departments of Commerce and Industry, Labour and Bantu Administration, and from the Treasury, the Railways, and the Industrial Development Corporation. Also, a regular meeting of the Economic Advisory Council to discuss general economic conditions towards the end of each year would be of value to the Government. The Council's findings would be a guide in forming the budget and formulating general financial policy for the following year.

## IMMIGRATION

In the context of over-all economic development, Dr. Verwoerd went on to discuss immigration. It was generally conceded, he said, that a shortage of immigrants was retarding expansion; and particularly because of the large-scale economic revival that was anticipated, it was desirable to encourage and facilitate immigration as much as possible. For this reason, procedures had been simplified to enable immigrants to leave for the Union with the least delay, financial aid had been given to the newly-formed South African Immigration Trust, and an Immigration Board had been set up to advise the Government. Consideration was also being given, the Prime Minister said, to the establishment of a separate department of state to deal exclusively with immigration.

## FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

UNITED STATES investments in South Africa amounted to \$560,000,000 at the end of 1959, according to statistics released by the South African Reserve Bank in September. Total foreign investments were \$4,278,400,000, showing an increase of about \$370,000,000 during the three year period of 1956-59.

The most important supplier of foreign capital was the United Kingdom, with holdings in the Union of about \$2,528,400,000 at the end of 1959. The United States was second most important. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, with combined holdings of \$263,000,000, were third. France, with \$224,000,000, and Switzerland, with \$171,000,000, followed.

# IDC's Role Defined

THE PART which the Industrial Development Corporation will play in the Government's plans to decentralize industry was outlined by Dr. H. J. van Eck at the Corporation's general meeting in Johannesburg.

Decentralization, he said, is now generally accepted in many highly industrialized countries overseas where positive government action was instituted to bring this about. He emphasized that this action had to be supported by the creation of basic services and facilities, as well as by the elimination of the initial disadvantages normally associated with these moves. The Corporation could provide capital as long as each project fell within the basic framework of the Industrial Development Act. The Corporation could not, however, finance services or facilities, but it had already taken steps which would lead to the establishment of industrial assets on the pattern set in the United Kingdom and the United States.

The I.D.C. was to be largely a co-ordinator, getting architects, engineers and other specialists to assist in planning factory accommodations which the proposed industrial societies would rent.

## LOCAL MARKETS COME FIRST

Before South Africa exerted efforts to exploit export markets, the first essential was the establishment of substantial and reliable local markets. This would provide a solid foundation for future planning. He felt the Union could hold its own in the domestic market despite the lower production costs and increase of competitive ability from the common market of the European Free Trade Association. He maintained that Union manufacturers should be able to export to the Continent, where they should establish permanent organizations to advertise and sell South African goods.

He also referred to the scope which exists for contract financing for both Union and extra-Union activities involving facilities which might extend to a period of up to seven years.

## Union May Build Ramblers

AN AMERICAN CAR manufacturing firm has established a new company in the Union to investigate the possibility of making South African cars. This announcement by American Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, manufacturers of Rambler cars, says the establishment of a new company, American Motors South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., is evidence of the faith the parent company has in South Africa.



*"Helping others to help themselves." South Africa recently subscribed \$10,000,000 to the new International Development Association when its Ambassador, Dr. W. C. Naudé, signed the Articles of Agreement in the presence of Mr. Lyell Doucet, Acting Secretary of the World Bank (standing), and Mr. J. Burke Knapp, Vice President.*

# STOCK EXCHANGE HEADS TO VISIT S.A.

The presidents or chairmen of thirteen overseas stock exchanges will attend the official opening of the new Johannesburg Stock Exchange by the Governor-General, Mr. C. R. Swart, on February 6 next year. They will be the guests of the Stock Exchange and of the Chamber of Commerce for a fortnight.

Mr. Keith Funston, President of the New York Stock Exchange, and Mr. Edward T. McCormick, President of the American Stock Exchange, will attend. So will Mr. Owen Knox, Senior Deputy Chairman of the London Stock Exchange. Mr. Eric D. Scott, Chairman of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and Mr. G. A. K. Simpson, Chairman of the Glasgow Stock Exchange, also accepted the invitation, as well as M. Pierre Sellier, President of the Bourse des Valeurs, and M. Yves Parent, Courtiers en Valeurs Mobilières, Paris, and Mr. D. E. Downing, Chairman of the Rhodesian Stock Exchange. Invitations were also accepted in principle by the exchanges of Frankfurt, Zurich, Amsterdam and Brussels.

The visitors will attend a symposium organized by the Federated Chamber of Industries on the development and potentialities of South African industry. They will tour Johannesburg's municipal Bantu housing projects and they will also visit the Orange Free State gold fields, the Kruger National Park, Cape Town and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

# Threefold Rise in Power Output

FEW INDICATORS better illustrate the tremendous growth of the Union's mining and manufacturing industries since the war than the more than threefold increase in the sales of power by the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM), writes the Johannesburg Star. ESCOM'S heavy capital outlay on expanding generating capacity, the newspaper says, has lifted the total of units sold from 4,706 million in 1945 to 14,724 million in 1959.

The mining industry is the commission's biggest customer. Last year mining consumers took 7,802 million units—equivalent to about one-sixth of the electricity consumed during the year 1958-59 by all industrial consumers in England and Wales. The gold mines took the lion's share—7,308 million units, compared with 6,856 million in 1958. Industry other than mining increased its consumption from 2,489 million units in 1958 to 2,746 million last year.

ESCOM'S total revenue increased from £32.2 million to £36.5 million while costs rose from £31.9 million to £36 million. Last year ESCOM consumed 12.7 million tons of coal.

## Trials of a Census Taker

WHEN Mr. Koot Theron was assigned by the Bureau of Census and Statistics to count noses among a remote tribe of Bushmen in South West Africa, he took with him a number of gifts to induce cooperation. However, the gifts—especially the tobacco and malt beer—produced an overzealousness to be counted, and Mr. Theron began to suspect that some of his charges were being recorded two and three times.

Being a resourceful man, he started marking each Bushman's arm with his ball-point pen. This tactic eliminated the problem, as water is much too precious in the arid region to use for washing.

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Mr. C. G. Hide, of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, examines the mysterious cone-shaped object that fell from the skies in the Northern Transvaal.

## Mystery Metal May Be "Moon Shot"

A PIECE of metal found on a farm in the Soekmekaar district of Northern Transvaal in late October is believed to be a part of America's rocket "moon shot" fired on September 25th. Dr. S. M. Naudé, president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said that everything points to the metal fragment's "being American."

"It looks to us like one of the fuel tanks of the second booster stage of the moon probe," he said. "It also seems to us that it must have been inside some covering, hence the fact that it did not burn up. We think that the tank which contained liquid fuel blew up soon after re-entry."

Johannesburg scientists commented that the odds against a satellite of this nature falling back to earth intact were tremendous. If the fragment is a piece of the moon shot, it will become the first portion of a satellite destined for outer space to fall back to earth in a recognizable state.

Investigation began when many people in Transvaal, Natal and Rhodesia reported seeing flashing lights in the sky. So far, two discoveries have been made, both of which were removed to Pretoria for study. The first discovery was flown to Washington by the United States Embassy for examination by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Scientists working on the metal found typical American bolts with a spectrum showing a mixture of chrome and stainless steel.

## BETTER BUSINESS BALANCE

ADDRESSING Canadian businessmen in Cape Town, Mr. N. Malan, the Cape Administrator, said that although South Africa is increasingly furnishing her own capital requirements, outside investment capital will still be welcome on a long-term basis. He appealed to them to ensure a healthier trade balance between South Africa and Canada.



# Dr. Dönges Urges Rise in Gold Price

A RISE in the price of gold would be in the interests of all countries—even the United States, said the Minister of Finance, Dr. T. E. Dönges, at the annual meeting of the Johannesburg Afrikaanse Sakekamer.

He added, "We do not deny that the raising of the gold price would be of great advantage to the Union, but we advocate it mainly on grounds of the contribution this would make to international liquidity, and through this, to the development of international trade."

Since the end of the war, international trade had been affected by numerous import and foreign exchange restrictions in most countries. These restrictions were in large measure due to the low level of reserves of gold and foreign exchange in most countries. This low level in turn was largely due to the fact that the price of gold, in terms of most important currencies, had risen much less than the price of commodities. In terms of the dollar, the gold price had not risen since 1933.

## GOLD RESERVES LOWER

In some circles the view was apparently held that international liquidity was no longer a serious problem. This was certainly not a true state of affairs. Between 1950 and 1959 the official gold reserves of the free world only increased by 13.4 per cent, while imports increased by no less than 76.7 per cent. Although gold stocks were no longer concentrated to such an extent in one country—if the United States was excluded—the proportion of gold reserves to imports in the rest of the world was considerably lower than in 1950.

## REALISTIC SOLUTION

In relation to increased international trade, international liquidity declined seriously during the past ten years.

"We have for years taken the standpoint that this position would ultimately become untenable and that the raising of the official gold price was the only realistic solution. Recent fluctuations of the gold market are to me, firstly, an effective proof of the important role which gold still plays as the basis of the international financial structure—it is the only currency which commands full confidence. Secondly, it is a sign that the raising of the gold price now is not only desirable but urgently necessary. The question is, how will the rise take place?"

## BUT CHANGE MUST BE ORDERLY

Dr. Dönges said it was in the interests of the whole world, including the United States, that a change be brought about in an orderly fashion with careful consideration of all the implications, and not as a hasty, ill-considered action which could bring a new crisis on the world.

"I wish to ask our American friends whether it would not be in their own interests to investigate the whole problem so that the dollar price of gold can be increased at the best time and with the least disruption."

South Africa had in the past gone out of its way to do nothing which would embarrass the United States Government. He was making his appeal to the American authorities now because he believed that such action was urgently necessary in the interests of the world economy and to the United States herself.

## REFERENDUM ENDS UNCERTAINTY

THE JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE has welcomed the disappearance of the republican issue from the political scene. Investors dislike uncertainty and the propaganda in favor of a republic had often caused doubts and hesitation. All that is now a thing of the past and the country knows where it stands.

From a market point of view the referendum was well timed. Though prices were still low, the gold section was in a sound technical position and the stage was set for an advance. After the shake-out of the preceding months there were no nervous investors left whom the result of the referendum could have frightened out of their holdings. Bears speculating on a republican victory resulting in lower prices found their hopes dashed when substantial local orders were received as soon as the trend of the voting became clear. Prices spurted ahead when London and Paris appeared as buyers. The turnover was the largest recorded in many months.

Brokers are quietly confident that the market will remain firm for some time. As a result of the American gold losses, American gold shares are strong in New York and Toronto, and there is hope that this demand for gold shares will spill over to South Africa if racial peace can be maintained. In this connection Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation and De Beers, has just re-assured British investors. When asked by the press in London whether there would be any further racial rioting in the Union, he replied that in his opinion the Government had the situation very well in hand and that the African organizations were at present not in a very strong position to stage further disturbances.

At this juncture when South Africa must strengthen the confidence of investors, it was highly opportune that the leading basic industry—ISCOR (the South African Iron and Steel Corporation)—once again has professed its faith in the future of the country.

## GIGANTIC PLAN

Though still engaged in an expansion program costing £56,000,000, ISCOR's chairman, Dr. F. Meyer, has just announced a gigantic plan for nearly doubling South Africa's steel output within the next 12 years. The sum of £280,000,000 will be invested.

When the expansion program at present under way is completed next year, steel production will rise to 2,350,000 tons, but ISCOR estimates that already by 1964-65 the demand will surpass its production capacity by 500,000 tons. By 1972, the consumption of steel will have risen to between 4,350,000 and 4,500,000 tons. To meet this demand ISCOR must increase its output by well over 2,000,000 tons per year.

# Park Knowledge Should Be Shared

THE TWO most famous parks in the world are Yellowstone Park in the United States and Kruger National Park in South Africa, and each country can profit from the other's experience, according to Mr. Rocco Knobel, Director of the S.A. National Parks. Mr. Knobel recently returned to the Union after an extensive tour of Europe and the United States during which he studied the administration of national parks.

He feels that South Africans can learn much from Americans as far as pride and respect for their national parks are concerned. He especially noted that he rarely saw anyone throwing away bottles and rubbish in American national parks.

But, despite the annual influx of 3,500,000 visitors to the 183 U.S. national parks, Mr. Knobel thinks the United States can still learn something from South Africa about control methods and tourists' use of the parks. He added that the standard of scientific research and nature conservation in the Union is as high as anywhere else in the world.

## COASTAL PARK CONSIDERED

Steps for creating South Africa's first coastal national park will be taken this month when members of the National Parks Board visit the Tsitsikama region on the Indian Ocean. They will inspect the area between the Groote and Storm Rivers which lends itself ideally to a coastal park as well as an indigenous forest park.

This land is already state-owned. If transferred to the National Parks Board, it would become a new national park covering perhaps 300 square miles. Some of the country's most beautiful indigenous forests and several species of game are still to be found in this region.

## Rhodes Choir to Tour

THE RHODES University Chamber Choir will tour Europe from December to February, 1961, under the auspices of the state-subsidized South African Music Council. In exchange, the Munich Chamber Orchestra will visit the Union from March to May next year.

The Rhodes Choir, under its conductor Dr. G. Gruber, Professor of Music at the University, will give concerts in the Netherlands, West Germany, Austria and England. The tour is being carried out under the semi-official Inter Nationes organization of Bonn.

The S.A. Council, with a total of seventy-two local affiliated societies, has a Government grant to subsidize concerts. Its ideas on placing opera, ballet and associated orchestral support on a national basis may be put into effect under the proposed £110,000-a-year plan now being considered by the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

The publication of a South African music encyclopedia will be made possible by funds from the National Council of Social Research and a full-time editor will be appointed.

# "Die Stem" Recorded

THE UNION'S national anthem, "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika/The Call of South Africa" has been released on a long-playing record in its most authentic form. The Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns sponsored the recording of both the English and Afrikaans versions as a contribution to the Union's Jubilee Year.

Although "Die Stem" was written on Union Day, 1918, by C. J. Langenhoven and set to music by M. L. de Villiers three years later, it was not proclaimed the official national anthem in both languages until May, 1957.

## VERSIONS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

The disc, with the English version on one side and the Afrikaans on the other, was recorded in the studios of the South African Broadcasting Corporation under the supervision of one of the Union's leading conductors, Anton Hartman. It features a recital of all four stanzas by a combined hundred-voice choir of the S.A. Air Force and the Cantare Men's Choir of Pretoria. Instrumental renditions of the first and last stanzas are performed by the S.A.B.C. Symphony and the S.A. Air Force Orchestra. Also included is a reading of all four stanzas by M.P.O. Burgers.

## Photos Show Life in Union

A PHOTOGRAPHIC exhibition, called "Life of Our Nation," was presented at Pretoria's annual show. The theme of the exhibition—the largest and most ambitious ever to be undertaken in the Union's history—was the spirit of South Africa and its people at work and play, in festival mood and in sorrow, in prosperity and in poverty.

Almost 250,000 photographs were considered for the exhibition, from which only 300 were selected. They were taken by South African photographers throughout the nation.

Receipts from the exhibition will go towards the establishment of a Photographic Foundation of South Africa.

## S. A. BALLERINA WITH BOLSHOI

MOSCOW ballet-lovers have 'adopted' the South African ballerina Nadia Nerina, who starred with the Bolshoi Ballet on October 23rd. More than 2,000 people in the great red and gold theater saw the South African girl give a display of virtuoso dancing that critics hailed as one few ballerinas in the world today could equal.

The Muscovites gave her a tremendous ovation. They yelled, "Nerina, Nerina," and called her in front of the huge gold curtain more than a dozen times. The young ballerina was obviously moved by the reception. She blew kisses at the audience and turned to her Russian partner and embraced him.

The Bolshoi company waited for the house to empty to applaud Nerina on the stage. They gave her a Russian lacquer box as a memento of her appearance with them.

## Bantu Courses at U.S. College

A PROGRAM of courses in three Bantu languages (Ganda, Umbundu and Tswana) and in comparative Bantu and African linguistics will be inaugurated in the United States next year by Prof. D. T. Cole, head of the department of Bantu Languages at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Professor Cole has accepted an invitation to spend a year, from July 1961, as visiting research professor in African linguistics at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. It is believed to be the first time that a program of courses in these languages has been inaugurated in America.

The project is being financed by a grant under the provisions of the U.S. National Defense Education Act.

## A.A.'s New Travel Book

TRAVEL conditions from the Congo to Cape Point are laid out in a new Road Atlas and Touring Guide, compiled by the Automobile Association of South Africa. Forty-six of the 200 pages in the volume contain color road maps, with mountain relief, of the Union, South West Africa, the Protectorates, the Rhodesian Federation and Southern Mozambique.

For those who venture further afield, there are also maps of Angola, the Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Northern Mozambique.

Besides the maps, the book contains the latest and most up-to-date information on touring, including details on national parks, game reserves, the distribution of Bantu tribes, climatic conditions and the main trunk roads of the sub-continent. Unfortunately, the book is not available for general distribution.

## The Good Books

A CAPE TOWN man has 700 copies of the Bible, ranging from a huge leather-bound edition, printed in Dutch for the Prince of Orange in 1749, to a modern English Bible only about an inch square. Mr. J. Rodwell, the collector, has Bibles in Latin, Hebrew, German, Dutch, Greek and Xhosa. A copy of every Bible issued to commemorate the coronation or jubilee of British sovereigns since Queen Victoria is among his collection. But his most cherished item is one of the Bibles printed in 1834 to be given to the freed Cape slaves.

## AANDAG STUDENTE!

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY would appreciate receiving details from South African students who are enrolled in American colleges and universities. All South Africans studying in the United States are invited to notify The Cultural Attache, Suite 506, 1012 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C. The information desired is 1) name, 2) mailing address, 3) field of study, 4) level (undergraduate or post-graduate), and 5) institution.



Mr. W. Myburgh, a Pretoria die cutter and artist, holds the model of the head of Jan van Riebeeck which is to appear on all South Africa's new decimal coins.

## Collector's Coins

CONVERSION to decimal coinage next February is expected to make collector's sets of the currently used South African pounds, shillings and pence increasingly scarce. The South African Mint has issued a "Price List 1960" of proofsets and uncirculated coins, together with their descriptions and prices. Copies of this list of numismatic stock items available until March 31, 1961, may be obtained from the South African Mint, P.O. Box 464, Pretoria.

The Committee of the South African Academy of Arts and Sciences has now decided that the official abbreviations for the rand and cent will be "R" and "c", both without periods. The figures should be written as follows: R10.10 (in cases where the amount is stated in terms of the rand) and 10c (in terms of cents).

## Tall Tales?

INLAND fishing is on for tiger fish in the Eastern Transvaal and Swaziland waters. Brown trout fishing has been open since September and will continue until April 30th. Rainbow trout will be in season until the end of May. The run of tiger fish began in early October and anglers are having luck with blue kurper catches at Loskop Dam near Middelburg.

Big game fish, including tuna, are being caught off the Cape Peninsula weighing between 80 and 110 pounds. The annual tuna competition, organized by the S.A. Marlin and Tuna Club, will be held in mid-March next year. Visitors are invited to enter the "Tuna Derby" and join in the sport!

# Ostrich Obscurities

LEGEND has it that the ostrich buries his head in the sand when he's scared, believing he can't be seen if he can't see. But the truth is, the ostrich doesn't dig at all. He just bends down to eat.

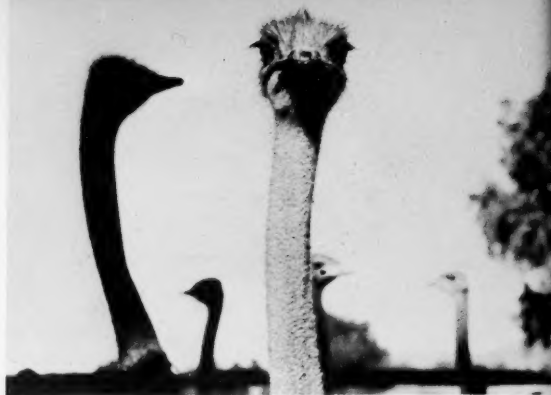
And he'll eat anything from a bullet to a tennis ball. Visitors to South Africa's ostrich farms have to hide shiny objects—watches, rings, buttons, etc.—because Mr. Ostrich will go for them. The ostrich is a vegetarian, or perhaps a "mineralovore." For he chases his meals with stones, to aid digestion.

An ostrich can roar like a lion, outrun a horse, and store water for months like a camel. A grown male stands 8 feet tall and weighs 300 pounds. On the sandy plains, he runs with herds of zebra and antelopes. Ostriches have been clocked at 50 mph—in 28-foot strides. Properly subdued and saddled, they can carry a man.

Each wing of the adult male produces twenty-four top-grade white plumes, much in demand by milliners and costume designers in fashion centers of the world. But the ostrich's wings aren't very functional. If his ancestors ever had the power of flight, it was so long ago that practically all the flight-apparatus has disappeared, leaving only the mere rudiments of wings. These he uses to maintain balance when he's running and to help him execute lightning-fast turns.

The birds breed three times a year. Tourists at the Highgate Ostrich Farm in Oudtshoorn never tire of watching the "court-

*An ostrich nest near the Etosha Pan, S.W.A.*



*A bird's-eye view—large size, of course.*

ing waltz" of ostriches. The male puffs out his long neck and trips daintily about on his toes. He runs off at great speed and spins until he flops dizzily on the ground. During the dance, the wings are spread like two magnificent fans and waved back and forth, while the head and neck slither in serpentine grace. The lady ostrich responds with a dainty two-step of her own, to the accompaniment of a faint castanet-like clatter in her throat.

Nests aren't built; they're kicked into shape from loose dirt or sand by the proud parents. The hens lay from fifteen to twenty eggs at the rate of one every other day. During the day, the speckled brown mother sits on the nest, camouflaging it. At night, the black Papa Ostrich takes over. He stretches his neck out—head resting on the ground—so that the huge mound of feathers looks no more interesting than an ant-hill to a passing hungry beast.

After six weeks of incubation, the chicks break out of their own shells. Their delicate brown fuzz is soon replaced by wiry feathers. When hungry, the baby ostrich will merrily chase bugs and, of course, gobble pebbles for dessert.


An ostrich egg weighs about three pounds. If it isn't destined for incubation, it makes good eating. Allow an hour's boiling time, add a dash of salt, and you—plus eleven other gourmets—can polish it off in no time. Its contents measure about the same as two dozen chicken eggs.

Plume harvesting on an ostrich farm is done every nine months. The yield ranges from stiff grey feathers to foaming white plumes, with middle grades of shiny black and soft brown. The feathers are actually clipped, not pulled, so that the process is painless. In fact, it's much like having a haircut. When the ostrich struts from the plucking pen, it is easy to see why ancient writers call the bird a "camel sparrow." Underneath his wealth of plumage, the ostrich is a scrawny fellow, with much of his weight concentrated in those massive thighs.

Visitors to the ostrich farms are invited to sample ostrich "biltong"—a type of jerked meat. A delicious soup can be made from the thigh meat or the gargantuan drumsticks may be roasted slowly (the flavor is like that of wild turkey).

But rising above mere utility, the ostrich will always be a glamor bird. His plumes are his trademark; they justify his existence. And as long as ladies from London to Las Vegas demand the luxury of ostrich plumes, South Africa will go on breeding the spectacular birds.





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